MANGLED HUMAN FLESH

Recent Explesion of Giant

Powder, Near Berkeley,

It Flows from Springs that Rise out of Sandstone Reservoirs and in Such Volume as Would Supply Several Such Cities as Memphis

-The Facts.

To the Editors of the Appeal; The general conviction that many, if ipage renders the question of a publi-sater supply one of most serious concern the solution of it involves not only conveni ence, comfort and health, but life itself.
During the past four months I have assured
quite a number of our citizens that I would
have so connection with any effort to place
the water company under home control, unless satisfied, beyond all doubt, that clear and pure water could be repplied. For I well knew that the water furnished for eight years by a foreign company, with no great compant, would not be tolerated in a home company. Hence, never before in our history were we so forcibly impressed with the imperative need of a public supply of pure water. I moreover promised that is due time I would submit the result of my investigations, which I confess I entered on with the strongest prejudice against our present supply. To discharge that obligation is my present object, and to do so I research on the confess I entered on with the strongest prejudice against our present supply. To discharge that obligation is my present object, and to do so I research on the confess I entered on with the strongest prejudice against our present supply. To discharge that obligation is my present object, and to do so I research of which was organic matter." Now note the marked difference: "One gallon hydrant water after settling two strongest prejudice against our present For trath's solve, therefore, I ask that the reader will not assume in advance that he invited to consider any views of mine. They would be utterly worthless, it offered, as are chose of all not adepta in such matters. First, thes, I direct atter too to to official report of Dr. Charles Smart, made to the National board of health in December last, Much injustice, is done Dr. Smart in attributing to him unqualified condemnation of Wolf river water. A careful reading of his whole report will show that quite the reverse is the case. Thus the doctor expresses a preference for his sussippi over Wolf river as a source of supply, but not because the water from one is puror than the other, if used under same conditions. His report taken all together dustingly shows this. His conty ground of the doctor expresses a preference for his sussippi over Wolf river as a source of supply, but not because the water from one is puror than the other, if used under same conditions. His report taken all together or trath's so e, therefore, I ask that the

comber. Wolf was, he says, "swellen and turbid," and in the water "was much vegetable matter," and it "was unwholesome in a high degree." On the contrary the Mississippi was very low, as all remember, and the doctor says, "the rise had not commenced." Under this favorable condition of the Mississippi, the doctor found "a fait sample of river water, containing a certain amount of vegetable impurity." He examined it again when ten feet above low water mark. I quote the result: "The sample presented the same amount of organic impurity as that furnished by Wolf river, collected on the same day, enough to conderse its proposed from Wolf river is at present pure to a degree eminently satisfactory, and is beyond the reach of any Lanting cause threatening to defile or render impure water." But not interaction to the fact that "Mississispip river water will never be any purer; but on the contrary the growth of present and future cities on its backs and on its tributaries will render it more and more impure; whereas the supply proposed from Wolf river is at present pure to a degree eminently satisfactory, and is beginning to defile or render impure water." But not interaction to the fact that "Mississispip river water will never be any purer; but on the contrary the growth of present and future cities on its backs and on its tributaries will render it more and more impure; whereas the supply proposed from Wolf river is at present pure to a degree eminently satisfactory, and is beginning to defile or render impure water." But not interaction to the fact that "Mississispip river water will never be any purer; but on the contrary the growth of present and future cities on its backs and on its tributaries will render it will never be any purer; but on the contrary the growth of present and future cities on its backs and on its tributaries will never be any purer; but on the contrary the growth of present and future cities on its backs and on its tributaries will never be any purer; but on the contrary the growth of present a when ten feet above low water mark. I quote the result: "The sample presented the same amount of organic impurity as that furnished by Wolf river, collected on the same day, enough to condomn it as upsafe for potable use." According to the used of the used of the condomn it as upsafe to the two waters taken at high water direct from the river are "qually impure. As he did not analyzo any Meansamppi river water, cleared of their oy sedimentation or filtration, we are to taken at high water water, cleared of their oy sedimentation or filtration, we are to taken at high water water, cleared of their oy sedimentation or filtration, we are to taken at high water water, cleared of their oy sedimentation or filtration, we are to taken at high water water, cleared of their oy sedimentation or filtration, we are to taken at high water water, there may be not removed. To such I desire to say, the reports of the two distinguished engineers, Mr. Cheatfoligh, of Chicago, and Mr. Hermaly, show the obstacles to be practically insurmountable. See pages 43 to 47, inclusive, of the reports before referred any, could have been made.
Set leave us in doubt in this reWolf river. He says: "Many
was who were doubtful as to the show that for various reasons the water must doe sot leave us in doubt in this reas to Wolf river. He says: "Many
observe whe were doubtful as to the
show that for various reasons the water must
come irom above the mouth of Hatchie river.
and the works must be located on the east
bank of Wolf river. In other words, that
both Wolf and Hatchie rivers, and sit the
intervening alluval land must be tunneled.

After exposing the thiny uncertainties of the
that advise, if it should be
the prisoner: The jury mas properly con
the prisoner: The jury has properly con both Wolf and Hatchie rivers, and self the intervening allowed land must be tunneled. Agree expense to thin y uncertainties of the mississippi plan, they advise, if it should be tried, to connect also with Wolf for safety in the decider and found to be of good quality." But the doctor goes still further. Not only does he show that the wafer, when filtered, is "very pure." and when merely settled is "of good quality," but that without either filtration or settly, in that one or settly, in that one or settly, in that without either filtration or settly, in that one of good quality. The reader was less objectionable. In addition to all this, I recently addressed a letter to Mr. Simpson's office with the deliberate filtration or settly, in that without either filtration or settly, in that without either filtration or settly, in that without either filtration or settly, in the display of a few a most violent, and, I doubt pronou made by him to be only "a fair sample of filtre water, containing a certain amount of vegetable impurity." With this decided preponderance in the testimophy of Dr. Smart in favor of Wolf river water under certain the same was less objectionable. In addition to all this, I recently addressed a letter to Mr. Simpson's office with the deliberate filtration to all this, I recently addressed a letter to Mr. Simpson's office with the deliberate filtration to all this, I recently addressed a letter to Mr. Simpson's office with the deliberate filtration or settly in the water was less objectionable. In addition to all this, I recently addressed a letter to Mr. Simpson's office with the deliberate filtration to all this, I recently addressed a letter to Mr. Hermany, stating there was on the prize of the tried, to consider was a less objectionable. In addition to all this, I recently addressed a letter to Mr. Simpson's office with the deliberate filtration to all this, I recently addressed a letter to Mr. Simpson's office with the deliberate filtration to all this, I recently addressed a letter to Mr.

river water is an impossibility. The deposit of mud is to enormously large and so rapid, it would bhoke the reservoir at once. It has been repeatedly shown that the deposit from Mississippi river water, is five to seven times greater than from Wolf. See page 148, Mississippi Della Survey, and Byven times greater than from Wolf.
See page 148, Mississippi Delta Survey, and page 21 to 23 Hermany's Reports, showing that on a basis of ex milion gallons coatumed daily, the reservoirs, if filled from Wolf, would receive a caily deposit of about two and a half tons, and if filled from the Mississippi, a daily deposit of filteen and a half tons of mud. He also comments on the difficulty and expense attending the removal inch and reported upon it to the then existing fliculty and expense attending the removal such a mass of mud, and says: "At St. ous it eventuated in the filling up of the old reservoirs, and the building up of a tem-porary one from which to supply the city while the old ones were being cleaned." The deposit from Wolf river water at ordinary nany that filtration reservoirs only would be equired, but the system the present company proposes to adopt, contemplates combining the facility with which Wolf river water is

ion, a visit to the waterworks will. There rectly from the river into it, and though this same tank and filtering material has been in constant use for more than six years, no clear-er water can be found. Not only from experiments of this kind, but from the emphatic opinion of Mr. Hermany, I am satisfied beond question, that we will have no difficulty river water. But, perhaps it may be well to corroborate the views of Dr. Smart, as to the purity of Wolf river water, under proper conditions. He is more than sustained. This whole question had been gone over long before Dr. Smart's investigation. Mr. E. S. Chesbrough, of Chicago, in his report to the Chicago water commissioners, compiled a table showing the relative purity of different water supplies. It may surprise some to water supplies. It may surprise some to learn that, according to this official report, now in my possession and open to the inspecion of anyone, the Boston supply, from Lake Cochituate, is number one; Brooklyn, two, purity, while Cincinnati is number thirteen, and the Mississippi river sixteen. A significant fact, too, in this connection is that the same chemist, viz: Prof. Looke, analyzed the

Cincinnati, Mississippi and Wolf river waters. Mr. Charles Hermany, so favorably known to Memphis as the successful engineer and ent of the Louisville water company, in his book of reports made to a board of commissioners in 1868, for their guidance in the erection of a water supply for Memphis,

not vary six inches." This is a highly important fact, but not more so than the followportant fact, but not more so than the following, found on the same page, viz: "Gaugings were made in October, and the average discharge was eight million six hundred and Consulting Engineer. thirty-six thousand seven hundred and seventy five gallons per hour, being nearly eight times the discharge of Croton river, supply-Wolf river has ample capacity for supplying | change bank is making its balances.

more than two bundred such cities as Memphis. But we have authority at home equally deciaive. In the Atriant of July 6, 1877, may be found an analysis by Theodore Hierner, goods at the instance of numerous citizens. I quote a few sentences, as follows: "The solid matter is from four to five times larger in settled Mississippi water, than that from Wolf river, and there is also more organic matter in Mississippi water." After showing clearly the superiority of Wolf over Mississippi river water, he concludes thus: "If we now draw the conclusions from our analytical researches, we he concludes thus: "If we now draw the conclusions from our analytical researches, we must congratulate ourselves that we have in our acighborhood a river which shoplies it with a purer article of this most facessary beverage, than any other city on the banks of the Mississippi; and that we ought to be contented with the present arrangement, trusting and the interest of the company will induce them to improve their facilities."

The present company does not ask any one to be "contented with present arrangements," longer than reasonable to consummate such an extensive, as well as expensive.

ments," longer than reasonable to consummate such an extensive, as well as expensive undertaking. I have at no time doubted that it is greatly to the intriest of the company to do so. To make the works profitable, the water must be thoroughly popularized, which can be done only by its purification. But there is still later home authority in support of Wolf giver water, and perhaps no analysis yet made will command his her respect. I allude to that of Messrs. Fahlen & Kieinschmidt of the analysis of cistern, Mississippi and hydrant water, appeared in

Mississippi and hydrant water, appeared in we opinions, but those of distinguished exerts in such matter. So where the marked difference:

"One gallon hydrant water after settling two days deposited 4.9 grains, containing no organic matter. The water drawn off by a siphon yielded 8 6 grains of residue, one-tenth of which was of an organic nature." These gentlemen have made a still more recent analystated will not assume in advance that he is supposed to the marked difference:

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conditions. His report taken all together distinctly shows this. His only ground of preference is that Wolf river water cannot be in his opinion as easily cleared as Mississippi water. The doctor examined specimeas from both rivers in November and December. Wolf was, he ways "twollen and consider that every river, creek, lagoon, pond and swamp, bearing the drainage of millions of acres of towlands, north, east and west of compar. Wolf was, he ways "twollen and compared to the compared to t

conditions, the reader will ask why is the doctor understood as preferring the Missis supply to Wolf? The answer is easy. The doctor thinks Wolf river water cannot be cleared on a large scale, because, as he says. "a series of reservirs, to permit of subsidence, would require to be of extravagant size, unless some means were devised to hasten the process." Even in the expression of this doubt, it will be observed that the doctor all the water above referred to as analyzed, this doubt, it will be observed that the doctor all the water above referred to as analyzed, this doubt, it will be observed that the doctor all the water above referred to as analyzed, this doubt, it will be observed that the doctor all the water above referred to as analyzed, this doubt, it will be observed that the doctor all the water above referred to as analyzed, this doubt, it will be observed that the doctor all the water above referred to as analyzed, this doubt, it will be observed that the doctor all the water above referred to as analyzed, this doubt, it will be observed that the doctor all the water above referred to as analyzed, this doubt, it will be observed that the doctor all the water above referred to as analyzed, this doubt, it will be observed that the doctor all the water above referred to as analyzed, this doubt, it will be observed that the doctor all the water above referred to as analyzed, this doubt, it will be observed that the doctor all the water above referred to as analyzed, this doubt, it will be observed that the doctor all the water above referred to as analyzed, this doubt, it will be observed that the doctor all the water above referred to as analyzed. is not dogmatic on a point not tested. It is the v moreover Dr. Smart himself is authority that only conclusion in his able report at variance I the difference is unimportant. Indeed, I with other high actentific authority, and as I doubt it any one can discover any sources of the doctor offers it more as a suggestion than otherwise, it is no reflection on his scientific skill to show, by high authority on that subject, that in this the doctor overestimates the difficulty—an error in the direction of safety. Of course, reservoir filtration of Mississippi river water is an impossibility. The deposit

Hermany's Letter. LOUISVILLE, XT., April 80, 1880.

they were twelve years ago, when I examined and reported upon it to the then existing waterworks and sewerage commissioners, excepting alone the then apprehended change state in your letter that it has been recently asserted "that the great advance in the last ten years in engineering skill makes it fully practicable to do so"—that is, to take and maintain a supply of water for Memphis from the dississippi. While there has been great progress in engineering during the past ten thing been done in solving a problem such as is presented in the construction and preservation of works for taking a supply of wa-ter from the Mississippi above the mouth of Wolf river. But whether there has or not matters very little, inasmuch as the question

of adequate engineering skill as much as one of finance and common, practical business sense. That a supply can be taken and maintained from the Mississippi was admitted twelve years ago, and is admitted now, but the reasons why it was then and is now conaidered unwise, inexpedient and impractica-ble are as follows: First.—Because the cost would be greater than is justifiable under existing circumstance upon any grounds or for any reasons which can be cited in favor of it. To prove this, let the effort be made to find individuals or corporations who will invest their capi-Second .- Because the works would be liable to interruption by accidents which the water department would be powerless to guard against effectually at reasonable cost

Wolf river a supply of better water than can be obtained from the Mississippi, and which can be availed of through the erection and maintenance of works entirely free from the costly features which are inseparably connectare freed from their sedimentary matter, is so conclusively and irrefutably established by are freed from their sedimentary matter, is so conclusively and irrefutably established by the great number of analyses which have delivered him of his agony. Several of our doctors who visited this case pronounce it as (page 20), says: "Analyses have demonstrated the fact that the prevailing opinion with elerence to the superiority of the Mississippi river water over that of Wo.! river is fallacious; and that instead of the water from Woif river being inferior to that of the Mississippi river it is proved to be not only far superior to it, but sound in parity to any

Mississippi river it is proved to be not only far superior to it, but equal in purity to any public water supply in the United States."

Then, after considering the question, in all its bearings, on page 21 he concludes as tollows: "It is thus manifest that in every particular the water supply from Wolf river is better and more suitable for the uses of a public water supply than that which could be obtained from the Mississippi." Again, on page 23, he reports the sources of Wolf river "to be about sixty five miles southeast of Memphis, and composed of a comparatively small number of springs, discharging great volumes of sandstone water." He says further: "This statement is corroborated by the fact that for three months last fall, during the driest weather, the stage of the river did not vary six inches." This is a highly im-

AN APPEALT. THE PASCINATING STAR+R.

Ob, starer! vell those witching eyes,
Those eyes that pierce like partysi darts,
Do not our soft appeal despise.
Not wound our loo susceptive hearts.
For who can bear the tender glame.
Of eyes that seem too sad to laugh,
Or else with weak litusions dance.
So like the eyes of some lone call! Sweet gazer! sweet, on, spare our alghe, and heart-throbe which he can't restra while bleshra to our temples rise—
and let us self-control retain,
We know you have a soft, kind heart—
Its softness from your eyes is shed—
Or do those eyes this truth impart.
The seat of softness is your head?

Oh, starer, gazer! turn away
Those fascinating orbs awhile,
and leave our hearts in peace to day,
And our reflections free from guile.
With eyes so lovely, well we know
Your voices must be shrilly sweet;
So turn your eyes, and ere we go,
We'll pause awhile to hear you bleat.

SUNDAY MORNING, April 25, 1880. A RIGHTEOUS RETRIBUTION.

Man by the Name of Root who De scried His Family Dies a Morrible Death and His Paramour is Killed by Lightning.

NASHVILLE, IND., April 28.—Brown coun-y now comes to the front with another sen-ation, which savors both of the sad and

New York Sun: "George C. Randolph

Washington correspondent New York Sun-The erection of a manument at the con-gressional cemetery to the late Joseph Gales ecalls to memory a notable incident of his ife, which he narrated not many years before his death to a correspondent of the Sus.
When President Madison received the first official notice of the peace of 1815 it was Sunday, and he sent the papers at once to Mr. Gales, who then resided at Ninth and D streets. Mr. Gales was suffering from rheumatism, and mable to stand upright. There

was no one at home, and he could see no one by whom he could send the package to the office. Time was too precious to lose, so after

Freingfield, Tenn., April 29 -A letter from this place to the Nashville American. "All the theories given in explanation thorough examination of the premises. But still the knocking went on, and could be heard distinctly fifty yards away. In spite of the vigil at efforts of the committee they was made. At an early hour this morning groups of men could be seen on the streets all discussing the ghost. One or two men have offered to stay all night in the house alone for five dollars; others yow that they would not do so for the value of the house."

EDINBURG, April 29.—One of the most ingular and fatal cases of rat-bite resulted here this morning in the death of Harvey P. The particulars of this case are as follows:
About six weeks ago Mr. Fergerson caught a common house rat in a flour-barrel and attempted to killit by smothering with a meal-sack, when the rat fought for its life, and bit him on the top of his thumb on the first knuckle, making only a mere scratch, which healed up in a few days, and nothing more master to a sparrow's nest built inside the healed up in a few days, and nothing more master to a sparrow's nest built inside the healed up in a few days, and nothing more was thought of it until two weeks ago, when and showed signs of making a dangerous on yesterday leckjaw set in, and symptoms of hydrophobia were also visible, and remained so until last night, when true symptoms of that disease took place and held the victim

one of rare occurrence, and as tatal as a rat-tlesnake bite. Value of a Doctor's Services.

New York Record: "I was called at midnight to visit a gentleman who had just returned from a late dinner, where he had succeeded, by hasty cating, in lodging a large fish-bone in his throat. I provided myself with an emetic, a pair of cophagus forces and other paraphernalia designed to give relief, and hurriedly repaired to his room. I found him pacing up and down the floor with a look of intense distress and anxiety, cocasionally running his fingers down his throat and gagging. He told me, in tones of despair.

In the Chimes of Normandy. She acquitted herself most creditably, appearing perfectly at home on the stage, and manifested extraordinary talent, both in singing and acting. She has a fine quality of voice, and has been in training for two years, but she is just to have so many friends. We can only hope that their friendship will be as real as that of the late government, and that, as regards Mr. Gladstone, he has now a better opinion of the durability of republican institutions and of the American Union than he had when he was in office before."

New Boller Fuel.

New York World: "A trial of Dr. Charles of the late government of the late government, and that, as regards that their friendship will be as real as that of the late government, and that, as regards Mr. Gladstone, he has now a better opinion of the durability of republican institutions and of the American Union than he had when he was in office before."

New Boller Fuel.

New York World: "A trial of Dr. Charles of the late of the late government of the late gove

fears again induced him to mention a fabu-lous sum as the meed of the service that would expel the object of his terrors. I then gave him the emetic, its depressing effect training his generosity to rise again, baroffitaising his generosity to rise again, barometer-like, to a very high pressure. In a little
while the emetic di-burdened him of the
greater part of his dipile, and with it up
tails the fish-bone. He gave a sigh and a
look of relief, and solemaly looking toward
me, said: 'Doctor, I wouldn't have that thing
in my throat again for five dollars!' My fee
eventually resolved itself into the 'valuable
eventually resolved itself into the 'valuable
eventually resolved again again. xperience' that the occasion afforded me.

The Oldest Newspapers in the South. Charleston News and Courier: "On January 8, 1731, the South Carolina Gazette appeared on a half sheet at Charleston, and was the first journal printed south of the Powas the first journal printed south of the Potomac. Its age was one year, and it died with its proprietor, Thomas Whitemarsh. In February, 1734, it was revived by James Timothy, and was printed for several years, South Carolina and American General Gazette, in 1758. Solomon Andrews, a Massachusetts man, started the Charleston Courier in 1800, the same year as the National Intelligencer, in Washington city. Williamsburg, the quaint old town of Virginia, was the next in the roll of colonial honors. was the next in the roll of colonial honors. The Virginia Gazette, in which the declaration of independence was first printed, appeared in 1736, and at times was published upon a half-sheet of foolcap. Maryland had her Gazette at a very early date, and one of the famous Green family was its publisher for nearly a contury after Parks, who

Surplus of supply..... .. 188:000.000

. It will thus be seen that in the event of was arraigned in the general sessions yester- Europe baving average crops, and of the day on an indictrient accusing him of hav- United States crop equaling that of 1879, we should have in this country a surplus of over 130,000,000 bushels of wheat. It is to be taken into account, however, that at the end of the present crop year the stocks of grain, the world over, are likely to be reduced to an exceptionally low condition; and a certain amount of our surplus over consumption re-quirements would be needed to make up these deficiencies. But, making due allowance for this special demand, there would still remain surplus so large as to produce a very serious

> 4. W. M. Why does the darkness follow light? We do not know; We simply see with eart\_is eyes That it is so. Why cannot all our pleasures be Without alloy? Ah! if there was no sadness here Could there be joy?

Why is it some must work for aye and take no rest? Cannot we teach our hearts to feel That it is best? Why must some weep while others seem Without a care? Oft-times the lightest heart may have The most to bear.

Why is it pain must follow joy?
We cannot tell;
We only know that One above
Does all things well
CANTON, MESS., November 7, 1877. The Congressional Library.
Washington, May 1.—The senate committee on the library have agreed on a bilt to

Lord Hartington is the eldest son of the says: "All the theories given in explanation of the cause of the mysterious knocking at the residence of Dr. J. W. Nuckolus were exploded. Wednesday night. Previous to this there had always been so many people in and around the bouse that everything was confusion and excitement, but. Wednesday night, Mr. D. L. Durrett, W. W. Eckles, J. G. Anderson, N. T. Langtord, T. W. Green and several other men, were the only persons there when the noise was first heard. All of the family had gone away so as to permit a thorough examination of the premises. But still the knocking went on, and could be heard distinctly fifty yards away. In spite duke of Davonshire and Lady Blanche-Geor-Eli Perkins Testifies.

Chicago Tribune letter: "I say Grant, nor get a single electoral vote out of the one hundred and thirty-eight from the southern States. The Republican who is elected President must get all his votes north of the old slavery line. The Republican who can't carry New York and Indiana, or every northern State except New York, cannot be elected. The rabels have got to have forty-seven elec-The rebels have got to have forty-seven electoral votes from northern copperhe ds and doughfaces before they can elect a President. Fergerson, from which he suffered the most All the electoral votes of rebel States and excruciating pain for the past two weeks. New York won't help them; but they must

large gong at the depot, and which is sound-ed for the departure of trains. The gong is about eighteen inches in diameter, and when and showed signs of making a diagerous across the control of the sparrows as a deafening last week Dr. Stockwell was summoned to treat the case, but pronounced it a fatal case, as his whole system was filled with poison from this bite. Everything was done to relieve the man of pans, but without avail, and the nest, and the other has been frequently and account of the part of the sparrows will remain on the nest, and the other has been frequently observed to set upon the iron of the knocker. observed to sit upon the iron of the knocker while it is striking, apparently not in the least disconcerted by the din.

California, A Blood-Curdling Tale, Said to Owe its Origin to the Greed for Gain of the Manager-A Criminal Reckless, ness for Which Somebody

Ought to Swing. San Francisco Chronicle: The recital of the terrible results of the giant powder explosion near Berkeley, on Friday, produced a profound sensation in the community, and notwithstanding the bad roads and difficulties attending a trip to the scene of the disaster, hundreds of people from this city and Oakland yesterday wended their way to the locality where the calemity convered. A visit locality where the calamity occurred. A visit to the spot convinced those who went there that such a scene of disaster and ruin could not be fully described in the darkness and gloom which prevailed on Friday night. Yesterday the reporter of the Chronicle paid another visit to the ground and gained additional facts. Within ten feet of the building

Service of the service with the first with sarcher service with the service with the first with sarcher service with the serv

the horse blown away was found on the marsh three hundred yards from where he was standing when the explosion took place, and his tail was found half that distance in an opposite direction. The little boy, Mink, resided in San Francisco, and had only come in the works at noon of Friday. One of the Germans was married and leaves a wife and three children living in San Francisco. The poor woman, with her children, was at the condition moved all hearts. Among the pieces of flesh picked up the reporter noticed pieces of flesh picked up the reporter noticed an ear, a thumb, a finger nad a foot, and the flesh all seemed partially burned. Dupuis was a friend of Mr. Lambert who was killed, and the latter had a relative of the same name living at the Three-Mile house on the San Fablo road. Dupuis was at the Three-Mile house at three o'clock in the afternoon,

the scene of the explosion, which contained a bank book, showing that it belonged to Joseph Dupuis, and that he had about one thousand dollars on deposit in an Oakland bank. Part of the body of a white man was found in the water near the shore, and Coro-ner Hamilton thinks it can be identified, as about one half of the face remains, though the body has no legs or arms. It is supposed now to be the body of Dupuis. An inquest will be held on the scene of the catastrophe A gentleman called at the Chronicle office last night and stated that he had been ining no one on the way. He reached the office, got the copy into the hands of his assistant, and went back home in a carriage, but paid for this gymnastic enterprise by occasional twinges of pain in his limbs, which lasted until his death. The monument is of granite, and upon one of its faces is the inscription: "This monument is erected by representatives of the American press in Philadelphia, Boston and New York."

The Springfield Spock Sensation.

Free Springfield Spock Sensation.

Left Hartinger.

Left Harti previous to the explosion, that a change had bit things, and many precautions that had hitberto been adopted were abandoned by the men in their anxiety not to fall behind dream?" said the lawyer. the men in their anxiety not to fall behind

hand in their wages. So impressed was the person who made this statement by the the new regime that he had resolved to throw up his job and would have done so next week if the explosion had not brought his life to an untimely end.

Among those killed by the explosion was Joseph Reagan, twenty-five years of age, who was in the employ of the powder company at the time of the previous explosion which occurred in this county, and who owed his preservation at that time to a singular coincidence, if not a providential interposi-tion of the most pronounced character. A leave of absence, which had been given to Reagan, was to expire on the date of the explosion, and he obtained permission from his employers to absent himself from work and visit the city to have the time extended.

The explosion occurred before his return, and
he was preserved from a horrible death.
His family and friends endeavored to percupation, but he disregarded their warnings, and no fortunate circumstances intervening

as before, he met his terrible death. Men of science who study the weather of the earth in connection with the perturba-tions of the sun predicted two or three years ago storms and trouble to the earth, the same seems, too, that we are to be visited by a horrid comet before long which will not hesitate to shake pestilence and war from its hair. From recent German papers we learn also that some strange phenomena have been noticed in several of the planets, Jupiter especially being disquieted. Persons who are interested in such matters will be sorry also to hear that before the summer is ended housand. Taken in connection with the recent hurricanes these be all most dolorous signs of what we shall have to endure during

He is Our Friend. New York Bulletin: "The new British WASHINGTON. April 26.—At the opera matinee Wednesday Miss Mary Johnston, daughter of Sanders Johnston, formerly of Kentucky, made her debut as "Mignonnette" stone, Mr. Childers, is, we observe, spoken of Kentucky, made her debut as "Mignonnette" stone, also, crediting the testimony of an eminent Brooklyn divine, is a "friend of the United States." At a moment when the contraction of the United States.

since water supply list water supplying also of the people as a matter the further consideration of which is calculated to delay in the sources of Wolf river be about sury five mines southeast or springs, such consequently if should be dismissed from the mines of the people as a matter the further consideration of which is calculated to delay in the sources of wolf in the source of springs, such constant supplying and composed of a comparatively all number of springs, such constant supplying and composed of a comparatively all number of springs, such constant supplying and composed of springs, such constant supplying and composed of springs, such constant supplying and supply supplying the source of springs, such constant supplying of the people of Memphis constant supplying and the such supplying of springs such constant supplying of springs such supplying such supplying s New York World: "A trial of Dr. Charles

tort, and the flames on trial experiments made before the train was stated were turned off and on almost instantancously. When the train was put under way the advantages Collected in Bags to the Amount of Three Hundred Pounds Weight After the of the retort became instantly apparent. There was little sifiell from the engine and no smoke, and of course no cinders or sparks.

During this trial trip an estimate of the amount of naphtha consumed was made, and it was found that the cost was seven and a

half cents for a run of six miles, which i much less than the consumption of coal would amount to. Engineer Edward Harris, who ran the train, said that he was perfectly est-maded with the working of the retort. One of the advantages claimed for the retort system is that when no power is needed, as on down is that when no power is needed, as on down grades, the fire can be cut off and the fuel saved. So far as the application of the retorts is concerned, Dr. Holland says that they can be fitted to any engine, and the experiment yesterday sliowed that the difference in the manner of furnishing the motive power made no difference in the manner of controlling the engine."

GRANT. By Actual Count of the Delegate Elected to the Chicago Convention, is So Far Ahead of His

Chicago Times: The Times presents in the

Opponents.

Zanesville, Ohle, Made Manifest to a Dreamer Residing Near Uniontown. TOLL-SATE No. 2.—Beautiful Colored Picture.
Told-Send stamp for package. Be.E.C. anaxy. Bursle. E.Y. ZAMESVILLE, April 24.-Godfrey Smalley and Adolphus Clark, the two men in prison here charged with the murder of Jacob Baughman, will have a preliminary hearing here before the mayor next Monday. It is ness stand to testify against Smalley, the im-pression being that Clark cannot be condence has been found against him. Smalley

Mile house at three o'clock in the afternoon, and, after treating several persons, changed a twenty dollar piece, at the same time showing Mr. Lambert about six hundred dollars in gold coin. He then stated that he was going to the powder works to see the other Lambert, and he arrived there about ten minutes before the explosion. A portion of his coat was found yesterday. The owners of the works seem strangely and the time regard to the whole affair, as they had no man at work yesterday where they should have been searching the debris and taking out the huge pile of earth which has fallen into the ruins, and under which may be buried the remains of some of the victorian with the singular experience. On the night of the murder, which is now nearly seventeen years ago, a gentleman living in the neighborhood of Uniontown, and was perhaps related to him, had a dream. In that dream he saw Jacob Baughdream. In that dream he saw Jacob Baugh-man surrounded at his own fireside by three persons; saw them conversing together heard their conversation; watched their movements, and saw them strike the fatal blow. He recognized every face, and when Baughman fell dead on the ground the dreamer awoke. He told his wife what a horrible dream he had had, and detailed it all to her while the cold sweat ran off hi body. The next day a gentleman came to his house and said: "Have you heard of the

Xellow fever and all Malarial and "What homicide?" he said in astonial "Old Jacob Baughman was murdered las DR. Wm. CAWEIN'S CHILL CURE doses will break the worst type of Chills and These remedies are purely vegetable, at

"They are on the right track," he replied fact of his having this remarkable dream for he is a gentleman of strict integrity, and his wife can bear testimony to his having re lated it to her with feelings of apprehen Smalley appears to be in great anguish of nind, but is considerably calmer than he was a few days ago. He still maintains that he was made drunk and forced to make a con-

fession, but this story is denied by four of five persons who had an opportunity of After the Lewis Estate. Another vulture has pounced upon the estat of Joseph Liwis, the deceased millionnaire miser of Hoboken. First it was a pretended orged will as an instrument to snatch from the United States government the bequest the miser made to help pay the public debt. Now it is Joshus Benson, who was for many

years the confidential secretary of Lewis, and attended him on his journeys, collected his rents and waited upon him generally for eleven years, and until 1875. Lewis once gave Benson four thousand dollars to buy a nouse, but took a mortgage on the propert as a more matter of form. He also may urther provision for Benson in his will. B Lewis and Benson quarreled; the old man destroyed the will and made another, and foreclosed the mortgage and kicked Benson ompletely out of his way. Benson recently ounty, at Jersey City, for a slice of Lewis's millions, and the court gave him ten thousand dollars. It is not likely an appeal will be taken, and the amount was worth going

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